BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1814, [NUMBER 1158.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Register of Sums, deposited in the General Treasury at Bombay, on Account of the Estates of Military Persons deceased, to the 31st October 1814; also of those transferred, discharged and remaining unclaimed since the last Register was published.

DATE WHEN DEPOSITED.	BY WHOM DEPOSITED,	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES,	AMOUNT.			REMARKS.
1806 Dec. 6th	R. Doolan Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 1st Bat. 5th Regt. Native Infantry.	J. Robinson Lieutenant of the same Corps,	800	0	00	
" 15th	John Dufty, Captain 2d Bat. 1st Regt. Native Infantry,	James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance and Stores at Cannanore according to an account delivered by Captain Dufty,	89	3	10	
1807 Feb. 20th	John Robinson, Town Adjutant	J. Gibson Lieutenant of the 2d Regiment N. I.	175	3	22	
1809 June 20th	Robert Lewis, Major Commanding Marine Battalion.	Thomas Brown, Ensign of the same Corps,	47	1	95	
1810 Sept. 14th	Michael Kennedy Town Major,	R. McDonald, Lieutenant of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.	682	2	80	
1811 April 22d	Hull Capt. Commanding 1st Bat. 4th Regt. Native Infantry,	W. R. Graves Ensign of the same Corps.	780	0	00	
May 3d	McClintock Capt. 6th Regt. N. I.	George Walter, Lieut. of the same Corps.	240	0	00	
Dec. 20th	J. Bailie Col. Commandant of Artillery.	John Heatherly Assistant Surgeon attached to the Battalion of Artillery,	577	1	03	
1812 Aug. 28th	D. Fallon Major Commanding 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.	Veatch Lieutenant of the same Corps.	90	0	00	
Dec. 16th	Andrew Aitcheson Town Major.	John Cockburn, Ensign of the 2d Bat. 1st Regt. Native Infantry	496	2	59	
1813 April 10th	J. A. Wilson Major Comg. the Eu. Regt.	Thos. Harrison, Lieut. of the same Corps.	150	0	40	
" "	Ditto, ditto, ditto.	John McKenna Lieut. Ditto.	53	0	00	Unclai
May 24th	Thomas Corsellis, Major Commanding the 2d, 8th Regiment Native Infantry	Thos. Proctor Lieut. of the same Corps.	128	0	00	
July 30th	Wm Mealy, Major Commanding the Bat. Native Invalids.	Barnett Lieut. of the said Corps,	116	3	90	
Aug. 10th	Wm. Cowper, (Major) Commissary General,	Geo. Webb, Sub Conductor of this Establishment,	166	0	32	
Oct. 28th	E. Warden, Town Major.	William Jayne, Lieut. of the 1st Bat 4th Regt.	477	2	80	
Dec. 10th	Richard Torin, Marine Paymaster,	W Taylor, late of the Marine Establish. deceased.	325	3	84	
" 20th	James Smith, Lieut. Col Comg. 1st 6th Regiment Native Infantry,	Thomas Smith, Lieutenant of the same Corps,	168	0	00	
1814 Feb. 11th	Leighton, Lieut. Col. Commanding 1st. 4th. Native Infantry.	Wm. Jayne, Lieut. of the same Corps.	394	3	00	
March 18th	Wm. Mealy Major Commanding the Bat. of Native Invalids,	William Stacey, Lieut. of the same Corps.	23	2	00	
April 5th	J. Grant, Lieut. Adjutant of the 1st or Grenadier Bat. 1st Regt	D. Mahony, Lieut. Col. Com. the said Corps,	5,112	3		
" 27th	E. Warden, Town Major.	W. Fornett, Assist. Surgeon of H. M 2d 56th Rt.	145	0	55	
May 10th	Messrs. Forbes and Co.	W. Carter, Corporal of H. M. 84th Regiment.	12	1	90	
June 20th	Lieut. Col W. East, Comdg. 1st 2d N. I.	W. F. Robertson, Lieut. of the said Corps.	172	0	43	
July 16th	Major W. Burke, Comdg. the 2d 8th N. I.	Subidar Girveon Sing, of the same Corps.	2,130	0	07	
Aug. 11th	F. Warden, (Major) Town Major,	Soppitt, Lieut. of the 2d Regiment N. I.	167	0	00	The 2d Sept. 1814 Jeet Sing Goolall Singh paid him as Administrator.
" 20th	Henry Meriton, (Capt.) Superintend Marine.	Charles Gowan, Lieut. of the H. C's. Marine.	2,850	3	11	
" 25th	William Burke, Major Commanding 2d 8th N. I.	Joseph Randall, Ensign of the said Corps.	776	0	23	Unclaimed.
					63	

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
31st October, 1814.

ERRORS EXCEPTED
J. KAYE, — *Accountant General.*

Public Department.

Government Notification.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having discovered, that *Narrayen Shreerungjee*, a Purvoe in the Chief Secretary's Office, has, in derrilection of the trust reposed in him, been guilty of receiving a bribe, and of clandestinely affording information of the Secret Proceedings of Government, is pleased to dismiss the said *Narrayen Shreerungjee* from his situation, and to declare him incapable of serving the Hon'ble Company hereafter in any capacity whatever.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
2d November 1814.

SALE OF PRESENTS.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT at 12 o'clock on Monday next the 7th instant, will be disposed off by public auction at the Tamarind Tree, the undermentioned Articles received from the Bombasa Man, on the Hon'ble Company's account viz.

1 Skawl,
2 Sheep,
1 Jar of Ghee,
2 Do. of Honey,
934 Cocoanuts.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. WEDDERBURN,
Civil Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
Civil Pay Office,
1st November 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, the 10th, 11th, and 12th instants, being Hindoo Holidays (the Dewally Festival) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on those days.

J. WEDDERBURN.
Sub Treasurer.

General Treasury,
the 5th Nov. 1814.

G. HIGGS.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has received a few promising Arab Colts from Bussorah, by the Ship Fazil Karim. a mistake —

Bombay 5th November 1814.

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on Monday next the 7th instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be disposed of by public auction, at the Tamarind Tree, Six Arab Horses.

Bombay 5th November 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT *Pranjeevan Anoopdass*, Banian Shroff a Mortgagee is about to dispose of the following piece goods.

4 Pieces of Bengal Mulmulls,
7 Do. Dupatee,
2 Turbans,
22 Pieces of Ghatey Loogdahs.

The property of the late *Phutt Senoy* of Bombay, for the purpose of receiving his

claim for about Rupees 175. Any perſon or perſons who as relation, friend, or neat of Kin have any wiſh to redeem the above property, muſt do ſo within one month from this date, on payment of the abovementionned sum to *Pranjeevan Anoopdaſs* who will immediately put the ſame in his or their poſſeſsion, or the ſaid piece goods will be put up at Public Outcry on the 10th of December 1814, at the Shop of Monackjee Ruſtomjee Auctioneer near Mombadavy Chowkey.

Bombay, 4th November 1814.

ખબર·કુંથી·આપીએચએ

પરાણજીવંણ·અનુપદાશ·શરાપ્ર·મારગે

જવાલો·નીચે·લખેલો·માલ·વેચશે *

ભંગાલી·મલમલનાં·થાન ૪

દપોટાના·થાન — ૭

પાગારી·નંગ — — ૨

ગાટી·લુગડાં·થાન — ૨૨

એ·માલ·મરનાર·પ્ર૮·શનાજનોકિ·તે વેચાશે·બાબત·એજે·એ·ધણીનુ·લેકિલ્ય ઉપીઆ ૧૭૫ ને·આશરેકિતે·લેવાને·શા ઉ·જેકિાજ·તે·મરનારનો·ખશ·તથા·મુર ખી·જઆ·શગાજમો·જે·કોએતે·ધણી તે·મરનારનો·માલ·રાખવા·ચાએતે·આ જ·દીનથી·માશ·એક્ઝની·મુદતમો·ઉપર લખેલા·ઉપીઆ·પરાણજીવંણ·અનુપદાશ ને·આપે·તજ·વખતે·તે·ધણીને·કશતક્ઝ આલ·ક્રશે·ને·જો·નજ·લજ્જાશેતો·જા કેર·લીલાંડુ·ક્રરીને·તા· ૧૦ મી·દીસંમ બર ૧૮૧૪ મી·તેરીખે·જાકેર·લીલાંડુ· ક્રરીને·આંબાંદેવી·ની·ચોકી·આગલ·પાર શી·આંણિ·ક્રજ·૩શાંતમજ·લીલાંડુ·વાલા ની·કુક્રાંન·ઉપર·વેચાશે *

તા· ૪ નવેંમબર ૧૮૧૪

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT HURJEEWAN VUSTADAS has purchaſed a Houſe ſituate without the Town Walls in the Street called New Lane, formerly belonging to RAGONATH CHEMA SENOY, any perſon or perſons having claim or demand on the ſaid Houſe are requeſted to bring them forth, within fourteen days from this day, otherwiſe they ſhall be considered of no validity.

ધા·શી·કરજીવંન·વશતા·શદી

HURJEWAN VUSTADASS.

Bombay 5th November 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, Sundry Articles OF

Household Furniture,

GLASS Ware &c. the Property of Gentlemen having left the Settlement.

At 12 o'Clock will be ſold ſeveral Horſes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1814.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters Bombay, Monday 17th October 1814.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th Oct. 1814.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for General information, the following Paragraph of the Hon'ble Court's letter to this Government dated the 1st of April 1814.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 1st of April 1814.

2d. Having had occaſion to tranſmit to the other Preſidencies Several Orders, that are equally applicable to yours, we ſend a Copy of them herewith in the packet, and direct that they be ſtrictly attended, to at your Preſidency alſo.

Extract of the Hon'ble Court's letter to Bengal dated 16th February 1810.

Allowances to Officers whilst Prisoners of War.

Para. 9th As it is ſtated in this Para. that contrary to the aſſertion made here by Mr. Robertſon of your Medical Eſtabliſhment, the grant of the full allowances of their Corps to Officers whilst Priſoners of War, is not a matter of right, but of ſpecial Indulgence, and that the Regulations of the Service do not provide any rule for determining the aollowances to be assigned to Officers whilst in that ſituation, we think it neceſſary to lay down the following rule.

10th. When an Officer ſhall be detained by the Enemy as a Priſoner of War in India, he ſhall, during his reſidence on ſhore in India, receive the pay and half batta of the rank he may hold at the time of his capture, or may obtain by promotion during his captivity, but upon all other occaſions during his captivity whether on board Ship, in India, or a Shore, or on board Ship in Europe, he ſhall receive the pay of his rank only

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Compensation for loss of Baggage by Fire, Capture, or Shipwreck, not to be granted unless to Officers on duty.

Para. 75, We ſhall not objeſt to this grant in the. Preſent inſtance, but as the Company have been put to great and unneceſſary expence by the allowances which have been at different times made by our ſeveral Governments as compenſation to Officers for loſs of Baggage by Ship-wreck, Fire, and Capture, and as every Officer may, if he pleaſes, inſure his property before he embarks here, or in India, we direct that no compenſation be hereafter made to any Officer for loſs of Bagage on board Ship, unleſs ſuch Officer be proceeding on duty by Order of Government.

Allowances to King's Troops landing in India.

Para. 97th In conſideration of the expence to which His Majeſty's Troops will be expoſed from the date of their debarkation; with reference alſo to the conſideration that the debarkation of Corps or Detachments of Corps, at places other than thoſe to which they may have been deſtined is matter of accident or of neceſſity, not probably within the controul of the Officers Commanding ſuch Corps or Detachments of Corps; We authorize you to paſs Company's allowances to all Corps or Detachments of Corps landing in any part of the Company's immediate Territories in India, from the date of the debarkation of ſuch Corps, provided ſuch debarkation were made by Order of the Eſtabliſhed local authorities; but we ſhall not admit Company's allowances being paſſed to Individual Officers, who ſhall land in any part of India different from that to which their duty calls them. Individual Officers have the Power of obtaining a paſſage on our own Ships, to any of the Preſidencies in India at which their Regiments may be ſerving, or in caſe of Staff Officers, at which their uſual and well known duties call them to reſide. If therefore they wilfully land at other places than that to which they ought to have directed their immediate courſe, or if Corps of Detachments of Corps or Individual Officers accidentally land at Ceylon, or any other place in India where the Troops are not receiving pay from the Eaſt India Company: in all ſuch caſes, we direct that the Company's allowances be not paſſed to them until their actual arrival at the Preſidencies to, which they have been appointed.

Officers holding Staff appointments, not to draw their Staff allowance while absent on leave.

Letter from Bengal 3d November 1807.

427: Officers holding Staff ſituations to retain their allowances if abſent by leave by Government.

Para: 123d We cannot approve of the Orders which you have iſſued for allowing Staff Officers to draw their Staff allowances whilſt abſent by leave on account of ſickneſs, or any other cauſe, ſuch a permiſſion would be liable to very great abuſe, and we have no doubt but that Officers acting for abſentees would very ſoon prefer claims to the allowances of the ſituations whoſe duties are performed by them.

124th: We therefore direct that the practice which had obtained previouſly to your Orders of the 21ſt September 1807 be re-eſtabliſhed, that our Orders of the 8th January 1796, directing that "in caſes of the "abſence of Staff Officers by permiſſion, on account of "health or private buſineſs the allowances annexed to "the Staff ſituation, are to be drawn by one Officer "only" be ſtrictly enforced, and that thoſe allowances be drawn by the acting Staff Officer and not by the Officer abſent on leave.

Extracts of a Military letter to Fort St. George dated 23d January 1811.

The Military Paymaster General to be held responsible for obtaining Duplicates of all Monthly vouchers, when the Original shall have been lost.

135 Captain Bellingham late paymaſter to the Subſidiary Force at Poona, his accounts admitted on Affidavit the uſual vouchers having been loſt.

55th Under the circumſtances of the caſe we ſhall not object to the indulgence ſhewn to Captain Bellingham, altho' we are of opinion that blame is imputable to him, and to the Military Paymaster General, in not having obtained duplicate Vouchers in proper time. Whenever Monthly Military vouchers of this kind ſhall be loſt, we direct that the Military Paymaster General, at whoſe Office they ought to have been received for tranſmiſſion for audit, ſhall be held reſponſible for obtaining Duplicate vouchers with the utmoſt practicable diſpatch, reporting to Government ſuch Officers as fail to comply with his applications for Duplicate vouchers, and it will be the duty of Government to puniſh ſuch Officers for their neglect.

The Names of all Officers and Surgeons absent beyond leave, to be reported to the Court before they are struck off the list of the Army.

162 Mr. Surgeon White having been abſent more than three years his name ſtruck off the Medical Liſt.

76th Officers and Surgeons on furlough have frequently on their application an extenſion of furlough on account of ill health. Their Names ſhould not therefore be ſtruck off the Military and Medical Liſts without authority from us. The Names, however, of all abſentees ſhould be annually reported to us, & a remark made oppoſite the names of thoſe Officers and Surgeons whoſe caſes ſeem to claim our particular notice.

European Pensioners to be sent to England.

116 & 117 Auguſtus Dorville a Penſioner ſent to England. Court's Orders requeſted, to allow European Penſioners to return to and reſide in Europe.

217th; It is our wiſh that all Invalid European Non Commiſſioned Officers & Soldiers who may be unfit for Invalid duty, and entitled by the Regulations to be put on the Penſion Eſtablishment be ſent to Europe, according to the practice long eſtabliſhed in Bengal.

218th; Occaſional exceptions may be made in favour of Men who may have pretenſions to be indulged with a reſidence in India ariſing from Wounds or Diſorders contracted in the Service, which have entailed on them a helpleſs infirmity, or from any uncommon length of Service, in the courſe of which they may have conducted themſelves with ſobriety and attention to their duty.

No Officer to hold two Staff appointments at the same time.

Para: 257th; We are convinced that not only in this, but in many other inſtances; the Intereſts of the Company, as well as the fair pretenſions of our Servants are hurt by the accumulation of Offices upon Individuals, & we think it would be very deſirable to have it conſidered as an eſtabliſhed rule, that no Officer ſhould hold two Staff Offices at the ſame time, unleſs in temporary or very ſpecial caſes, which ſhould be immediately reported to us for our final deciſion.

Letter to Bengal dated 11th February 1812.

Letter from 13th March 1810.

(128) Apprehenſive that the act of 1793 applies to Colonels as well as other Officers on leave of abſence, & requeſt Court's attention to the conſequence of thoſe Officers remaining in England beyond five years.

Para: 44th; We are aware of the circumſtances here pointed out, but having by our Military letter dated 20th April 1813, (Para: 4 & 5) directed that "Colonels of Regi- "ments be allowed to reſide in "Europe, with their Share of Off "reckonings, and their Pay, ſubject "always to the Court's Orders for "their return to their duty in In- "dia." We poſitively prohibit your making any Promotions in the room of Colonels ſo ſituated; without our our expreſs orders for that purpoſe.

Extract Military letter to Bengal dated 9th September 1812.

Commanding Officers of all Military Posts responsible for the Custody and Preservation of Public Property within their respective Commands.

Para: 81; We are much diſpleaſed at the neglect which appears to have prevailed in ſeveral important Departments of Cuſtody of Public Property in the Fort of Allahbad, as noticed by the Commander in Chief in the Adjutant General's letter of the 28th October 1808; recorded on your Proceedings 26th December 1808.

82: We hold the Commanding Officers of all Military Poſts to be perſonally reſponſible for the enforcement of the General Regulations of Government with regard to the cuſtody and preſervation of all public property within the limits of their reſpective Commands.

83 It is their duty to take care that all Barrack Maſters, Commiſſaries of Ordnance, or others under their command, ſpecially entruſted with the conſervation of public property do their duty to the public, and in the event of any neglect in thoſe Officers to report it to the Military Board and to Government; and we direct, that any Officer Commanding a Garriſon, or poſt who ſhall fail in his duty in this inſtance, be removed from his command, as well as inferior Officers more immediately reſponſible for the neglected property.

Modification of the period of Service entitling Members of the Medical Board, and Surgeons of General Hospitals, to retire on Pensions.

Letter from, 27th March 1809.

235 and 6) Memorial from ſeveral gentlemen of the Medical Department, praying that Members of the Medical board and Superintending Surgeons, may be permitted to retire at any time after they have attained thoſe ſituations on the Penſions annexed to them, provided they have completed a period of 25 years in India including three years of furlo' in the ſame manner as Military Officers ſtrongly recommended to Court's favour and adoption.

Para. 261; We were not inſenſible of the apparent hardſhip of the preſent Regulations relative to the retirement of members of the Medical Board, and Surgeons of General Hoſpitals now Superintending Surgeons (at the time thoſe Regulations were made but we were of opinion that the public intereſt required that a certain period of Service in the ſituation of member of the Medical Board, and Surgeon of General Hoſpital, ſhould be completed, before the Medical Gentlemen ſucceeding to thoſe ſituations ſhould be entitled to retire on the augmented Penſions fixed for thoſe Ranks: we are ſtill of the ſame opinion.

262 In conſideration, however to your earneſt recommendation of the caſe of Medical Gentlemen ſo ſituated, we agree to the following modification of our orders contained in Paragraphs 96 & 97 of our Military letter dated 8th January 1796.

263 A member of the Medical Board who ſhall have been in that ſituation not leſs than two years, and not leſs than twenty years in India including three years for one furlough, ſhall be permitted to retire from the Service and allowed five hundred pounds per annum.

264 A Surgeon of a General Hoſpital (or Superintending Surgeon) who ſhall have ſerved in that ſituation not leſs than two yeas, and not leſs than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, ſhall be permitted to retire from the Service and allowed three hundred pounds per annum.

No Pension, granted to any European not in the Company's Service to exceed the rates of Pensions granted to European Officers and Soldiers.

794. Mr. Daniel Gardner Aſsiſtant in the Office of Military Secretary, granted a Penſion for life of Sa. Rs. 153. 5. 4. in conſideration of his long and faithful Services.

Para. 299 In Paragraph 13 of our Military letter to Bombay dated 17th January 1810, Copy of which has been forwarded to you, we directed that no Penſion granted to any Native Servant ſhould in any inſtance be in a higher ratio to his former allowance than is the Penſion to a Native Officer or Soldier to his allowances whilst engaged.

300: We direct the ſame rule to be obſerved in granting Penſions when abſolutely neceſſary to Europeans not in our regular Service, namely that no Penſion granted to any Europeans not in our regular Service ſhall exceed the rates of Penſions granted to European Officers & Solders.

301 With this limitation we approve and confirm the Penſion granted to Mr. Gardner.

Officers or Surgeons absent on furlough or otherwise not to be struck off the Army List without the authority of the Court.

Letter from, 27th March, 1809.

799 Captain G. Maxwell 24th N. I. directed to be conſidered as having relinquiſhed the Service from the 26th January 1807 being five years from the date of his quitting India. 800: Surgeons Naſmith Hare, Gilchriſt & Mr. Aſsiſt-Surgeon Roſe having exceeded the period of abſence from India preſcribed by Court's Orders, ſtruck off the ſtrength of the Army. Promotions in conſequence to have effect from the 8th February 1808.

306 In our Military letter to Fort St. George, dated 23d January 1811 Paragraph 162 (Copy of which was ſent for your information and guidance with our Military letter to Bengal dated 22d February 1811,) We directed that the Names of Officers and Surgeons abſent on furlough to Europe, ſhould not be ſtruck off our Army Liſt without authority from us.

307. With a view to your obtaining early and correct information of the death, reſignation, or extention of furlough of every Officer, or Surgeon on furlough to Europe, we have reſolved to tranſmit to each of the Preſidencies by the laſt Ships of each Seaſon, a Return of all Officers and Surgeons at home with our permiſſion, and we direct that the Promotions of Officers and Surgeons in India in conſequence of vacancies occurring in Europe, be hereafter regulated by theſe annual Liſts.

309. We ſhall hereafter in our annual Liſts, give directions as to the time at which Officers & Surgeons, ſo neglecting, to report themſelves to us. ſhall be conſidered as having relinquiſhed our Service.

Extract Military letter to Bengal dated 12th March 1813. Officers Reſtored to the Service by the Court to return to their originail ſituation unleſs otherwiſe directed.

Letter from 26th December 1809.

87 Letter from Lieutenant Oſhea, on the ſubject of his Rank.

Para: 314; When on your recommendation, we reſtored Lieutenant Oſhea to the Service, We certainly intended to reſtore him to the exact ſituation which he held before his diſmiſſal, both in his own Regiment and in the Army, that is, we intended that he ſhould be placed above all the Officers in his own Regiment, as well as in the Army, to whom he was Senior at the time of his diſmiſſal, with benefit of all promotions occurring in the interval, and in this ſituation, we deſire he may now be placed.

315 Whenever it is our intention that an Officer reſtored by us to the Service, ſhall ſuffer any loſs of Rank in conſequence of his having been ſuſpended, or diſmiſſed from it, we ſhall be careful ſo to expreſs ourſelves.—In all other caſes we direct our reſtoration of an Officer to the Service to be underſtood as a reſtoration to the exact ſituation in which ſuch Officer would have ſtood, had no ſuch ſuſpension or diſmiſſal occurred.

Extract Military Letter to Bengal, dated 14th April: 1813.

Officers in confinement by the civil power to be allowed their pay after one year.

General Orders to be issued that all Officers guilty of cruelty to any Native, will be dismissed the Service.

Letter from 31 October 1810. 181. Officers retained in the custody of the civil power to be allowed the pay half batta Gratuity and half Tent allowance of their reſpective Ranks.

Para: 137. We are not ſatisfied of the neceſsity or propriety of granting to Officers in cuſtody of the Civil power, the allowances enumerated in this Para.

138. We ſhall not object however, to your [illegible] Officers confined for debt, the pay, half batta and [illegible] tuity of their reſpective ranks for one year, from the date of their confinement, after which we direct that they be allowed to draw their pay only.

159. With regard to Officers confined for criminal offences, we poſitively direct that they be allowed to draw their pay only.

162. We deſire to be immediately informed of all the circumſtances of Lieutenant Moody's caſe as it appeared in Evidence before the ſupreme Court of Judicature, and as we conſider it to be our duty to protect, as far as in us lies, all the Natives of India from injuſtice, cruelty and oppreſsion, we direct you to notify in General Orders to the Army our reſolution to diſmiſs from our Service every Officer who ſhall be proved to have been guilty of cruelty to any Native, either by violently and illegally beating, or otherwiſe maltreating him, and we deſire that you will be very particular in

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bringing to our Notice any instances of that kind that may hereafter occur.

Officers allowed pay during one furlough to Europe on their private affairs exclusive of cases of Certified Sickness.

Letter from 31st October 1810. 182. Claim preferred by Captain Andrew Frazer 25 N. I. for arrears of pay during his late furlo' to Europe, admitted on the prin' ciple of Court's Orders of 28th August 1800

Para: 163. Being willing on every occasion to grant all reasonable indulgence to our Officers, we shall not object to the interpretation which you have given to our Orders of the 28th August 1800, in favour of Captain Frazer's Claim, and we consent that all Officers shall be allowed to draw the pay of their respective ranks during one furlough to Europe on their private affairs, exclusive of the pay allowed them in cases of Certified Sickness.

Extract Military letter to Bengal dated 3d Sept. 1813.

The date of Officers, Retiring from the Service to be calculated from the expiration of their respective furloughs or Resignations which ever shall first happen.

Letter from 22th Febuary 1811. 29. Memorials from Major Morrel of the 97th & Captain Henley of the 24th Regiment soliciting Court's enforcement of the Regulations that Officers who retire from the Service, may be considered as having retired from the expiration of their furlough, namely two years, unless they should be permitted to retire at an earlier period.

Para: 25. Having taken these memorials into our consideration, we have come to a resolution that all Officers retiring from our Service, shall be considered to have retired from the date of the expirration of their respective furloughs, or from the date of their respective resignations which ever shall first happen.

62. Therefore, Officers retiring from our Service after two years furlough, will be considered to have retired at the expiration of two years from the date of their landing in England, unless they shall previously have obtained from us an extension of their furlough, and Officers who shall retire after having obtained such extension of furlough from us, will be considered to have retired from the date of the expiration of such additional furlough.

Pensions Estimated with reference to Salary, to be computed by the Annual Average Salary of the three years preceding.

Letter from 6th March 1811. 180. Mr. Frances Innocencia a Portuguese Writer in the Military Pay Master General's Office granted a Pension for life of 50 Rs. p Mensem subject to Court's sanction.

Para: 96. Mr. Innocencia's Salary appearing from the Documents referred to, to have amounted to Rupees 150 per month, we acquiesce in the Pension which you have granted him, in conformity with our general directions on this Head, as communicated in Para: 13 of our Military letter to Bombay dated 17th of January 1810, Copy of which was forwarded to you for your information and guidance, with our Military letter dated 22d February 1811.

97. To prevent, however, any misconception of our intentions on this subject, we direct that in proportioning the rate of Pension by the rate of previous Salary, such Salary shall be estimated from the Average Annual Salary which may have been received by the Person pensioned for the three antecedent years.

Extract Military Letter to Bengal, dated 16th Febrnary 1814.

General Officers Residing in India, to be allowed the batta of their Regimental Rank.

Letter from 3d December 1811 submitting a Memorial from Major General Palmer in behalf of himself and the other Major Generals of the Bengal Establishment who are not employed on the Staff soliciting the restoration of the batta of Colonels.

Para: 92, Being at all times willing to shew every proper degree of indulgence to old and meritorious Servants we authorize you to allow, the Major Generals' in our Service, whilst residing in India, but not employed on the Staff, to draw the batta of their Regimental Rank, in addition to their Pay and Off reckonings, when entitled to the latter allowance.

93. This allowance to commence from the date of its notification in General Orders.

Officers allowed to retire from the Service in India, Court's Regulations to prevent Officers exceeding their proper furlough at home.

Letter from 8th June 1812 1 a 3. Requesting Court's early attention to the sentiments of the Commander in Chief on the inconveniences arising from their orders of 7th September 1808 directing that Officers should not be allowed to retire in India & that the same may be revised also the Regulations for allowing furlough to Europe.

Para: 212. We have perused with attention the Adjutant General's letter of the 14th March 1812, referred to in these Paragraphs, and for the reasons stated in that letter, we authorize you to allow Officers to retire from the Service in India, on the pay of their respective Ranks after they shall have completed the regulated periods of Service.

213. On all occasions of this nature, you will be careful strictly to observe the Regulations laid down in our Military letter of the 6th June 1793. (Para. 31) for the purpose of preventing the clandestine Sale of Commissions: our apprehensions of which formed the chief ground of our orders of the 7th September 1809, now cancelled.

214. With regard to the observations in the Adjutant General's letter on the subject of furlough, we have to observe, that we have, from time to time, imposed additional checks upon this indulgence, and laid down Rules which, we trust will be effectual in preventing its abuse among Officers at home, and it is the duty of our several Governments in India to see, that there is no abuse of it there.

215. The case of Lieutenant Colonel Gahan, as stated in the Adjutant General's letter, (Para: 17 a 22) is an instance of the abuse of the indulgence of the furlough Regulations in India, which ought therefore to have been checked by the Commander in Chief in the same manner as a similar abuse, when attempted by Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, was checked as described in Paras: 23 a 6 of the same letter.

216 With respect to the cases of Lieutenant Colonels Pine and Broughton; We shall only remark that the latter was employed on duty by our orders at St. Helena, and cannot therefore, with any justice, or propriety be struck off the List of our Army, and that the former of those Officers, Lieutenant Colonel Pine, is detained as he represents, and as we believe, very much against his inclination a Prisoner in France.

217. In addition to the Regulations on the subject of furlough which have been at various times passed by us, and communicated to you, we have come to the following resolutions and we are not aware that any further Regulations are necessary or can with propriety be added to those now in force viz.

That in future, whenever the absence of a Military Officer from India shall exceed the period of his regular furlough, no further leave of absence shall be given to him, upon the mere production of a Medical Certificate or other unauthenticated statement of circumstances, but that previous to such leave being granted, proof of the statement made by the party, in support of his application shall be adduced to the Committee of Correspondence, by personal examination or by such other Evidence, as shall be deemed fully satisfactory to the Committee.

218. Also, that Military Officers, wishing to avail themselves of the Provision of the act of the 23d of His present Majesty (Sec. 70 Cap. 52.) as to the time of absence after which Civil, and Military Officers may return to our Service, must arrive in India within five years from their departure from thence, or otherwise they will not be entitled to any Pay, Rank, or Military authority, unless they shall have permission from us to return to India, having previously proved to our satisfaction, and to that of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, that their absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity or some inevitable accident.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH OCTOBER 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

Ensign J. B. Seely of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Calcutta on his private concerns, for a period of three Months from the date of his embarkation.

Captain C. B. James, Paymaster to the Poonah Subsidiary Force is allowed a furlough to the Presidency on his private concerns, and permitted to be absent from his Station from the 10th to the 30th of next Month.

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1814:

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Mr James Wallace late Head Clerk in the Office of the Military Auditor General to proceed to England.

Bombay Castle, 3d November 1814.

Lieutenant Edward Towsey of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Calcutta on sick certificate for six Months from the date of his embarkation subject to the existing regulations.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased to permit, Captain Samuel Snook of the Honorable Company's Marine to proceed to Europe on furlough, under the existing Regulations

2d Lieut. James Stut of the H. C. Marine to proceed to Europe, under sick certificate, for the recovery of his health, under the Regulations.

(Signed) HENRY MERITON,
Superintendent.

It is mortifying to be compelled again to announce, that we are still without any further news from Europe. A report was very prevalent during the middle of the week that the Indiamen (so long expected) had been seen off Tellicherry; this report was founded we believe, on a letter written from Calicut which mentioned that three large Ships had been observed on the 17th of last month, standing to the Northward: as it is usual, at this time of the year, to hear of the Indiamen on the Coast, previous to their arrival at Bombay; this report for a day or two gained considerable ground, but it has since been considered as untrue, as no Ships have yet made their appearance.

The Prince of Wales Cruizer from Bussora may be now, as well as the Indiamen, daily expected and will probably bring late accounts from the Continent, but till one or other of these Vessels arrive, we must throw ourselves on the mercy of our Readers, for presenting what we fear will be considered as very uninteresting extracts: and to use the new and fashionable language of the French Marshalls, we are compelled for the present, unwillingly to declare *our adhesion* to the old bundle of papers put into our possession by the arrival of the Cumbrian.

On Tuesday Evening, a vast body of Clouds collected in the South Eastern Quarter of the Heavens, attended with Thunder and very vivid Lightning, and about 8 o'clock, it began to Rain very violently which continued almost without intermission during the night; there was little or no wind accompanying this unusual alteration of the weather until towards the Morning, when the landwind set in with some violence: in the course of Wednesday morning, the Sky resumed its former serenity; but the Clouds gathered again on that Evening tho' without producing any Rain. This unlooked for fall of Rain has been attributed to the setting in of the Monsoon at Madras, which may have happened later this year, than it generally does, and from that circumstance may have been attended with greater violence.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—October 29th Ship, Fazel Kurrim, Captain George Hearder, from Bussorah.

Ditto 30th Portuguese Ship, St. Joseph Americano, Captain José Gonfes Duarte, from Lisbon.

Ditto 31st, Hon'ble Company's C. Vestal, Lieutenant J. Phillips, from Surat.

November 2d Ditto, Portuguese Brig of War St. Pedro Alcantara, Captain Manoel de Costa, from Goa.

DEPARTURES, — October 26th, Ship Lord Minto, Captain Adam Turner, to Batavia.

Ditto 29th, Honorable Company's Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. J. Phillips, to Bancoot.

Ditto, This night Launched from the Stocks His Majesty's New Brig Victor.

November 3d Sailed Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain M. B. Laing, to London.

Extract of a Letter from Malacca dated 22d August last, via Madras to a Merchant of this place.

The Ship Sullemany, Captain Robert Suxpitch, of Bombay, and also the Ship Philipa of Bengal safely arrrived at this place on the 18th of August, the latter with a Cotton cargo from Calcutta for China, they both sailed for China on thne 19th Instant.

The Ship Ann, Captain Thomas Riddock, arrived here on the 20th August and the five Indiamen commonly called the Bombay and China Ships, arrived on the 21st Instant, under convoy of a Frigate and sailed on the 22d Instant to China under the same convoy.

It would appear by the above Extracts as well as by a paragraph in the Supplement to the Calcutta India Gazette of September the 19th that the report of the capture of the Sullemany must have originated with some evil disposed person who seems to have had no other object in view than to induce the Merchants who were concerned in that ship, to effect additional Insurances and to occasion a great deal of anxiety to the owner.

Bombay, 3d Novewber 1814

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—By the Revereud Nicholas Wade, Mr William Wefencraft, to Mrs. Charlotte Stott.

On Tuefday morning, the Lady of James Inverarity, Efq. of a Son.

BIRTH—Yefterdsy Morning Mrs. S. J. Crofs, of a Daughter.

DEATH —On Monday Evening, James Borthwick, Efq. Coroner of Bombay and Examiner in the Recorder's Court, of a dropfy; thofe who were acquainted with the deceafed, will bear teftimony to his many honorable and eftimiable qualities; and the correct and faithful difcharge of his Duties for many years whilft his health permitted him to attend to them, muft be acknowledged by all thofe who were in the habit of doing buinefs with him.—It is generally underftood that Mr. Borthwick had a claim to the Borthwick Peerage, and that had his circumftances permitted it, he would have included himfelf amongft the parties at prefent contending for that title.

BENGAL

MARRIAGES—On Monday laft, the 3d inftant, Anthony Blackmore, Efq. to Mifs H. Marriott.

At Chandernagore, on Wednefday the 5th inftant, P. L. Liotard, Efq. to Mrs. Brown, the Lady of the late William Brown, Efq. of Malda.

BIRTHS—On the 3d inftant, at Cuttack, the Lady of John Richardfon, Efq. Member of the Board of Revenue of a Daughter.

On Thurfday laft, the 6th inftant, the Lady of H. Young, Efq. of a Son.

Same day, the Lady of James Colvin, Efq. of a Son.

On the 5th inftant, the Lady of James William Croft Efq. of a Son.

At Howrah, on Friday laft, the 7th inftant, Mrs. Guthrie, of a Son.

Same day, the Lady of A. H. Blechynden, Efq. of a Son.

DEATHS—On Sunday laft, the 2d inftant, Mr. Thomas Page, after a few hours illnefs.

On Monday laft, the 3d inftant, the Reverend Fra Manuel De S. Joaquim, a Franciscan Friar, aged 84 years, much efteemed and refpected.—His remains were intered in the Portuguefe Church of the Virgin Mary of Rofary, and a numerous concourfe of his friends, brethren, and others, attended to pay the laft tribute of refpect, and to contemplate the folemn and awful rites paid to departed worth.

On Friday laft, the 7th inftant, Mr. Francis Madeira.

At Juggernaulapoor, in the district of Purneah, on the 18th ultimo, Mr. John Wallerton, junior, the Son of Mr. Wallerton, indigo planter. A report being brought of several wild hogs being in the jungles, Mr. Wallerton, attended by a Native servant, with a second loaded gun, unhappily full cocked, entered the wood; but being disappointed in the expected game, Mr. Wallerton was on his return, closely followed by the servant, when the gun held by the latter, unfortunately went off;—the ball penetrated through the right side, and passed out at the breast;—every assistance was immediately afforded, but they were unavailing, as Mr. Wallerton soon expired.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign F. W. Iredell, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment.

Ensign C. Newport, Surveyor General Department.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. Harrison, 2d Battalion 4th Regiment.

Surgeon D. Cernagie.

Major Grant, Deputy Commissary General.

Captain G. B. Bellasis, Artillery.

Surgeon Philips.

Captain Jones, 8th Regiment.

Captain Sutherland, Assistant Surveyor General.

Lieutenant J. Cruik shank, Surveyor Generals Department.

Lieutenant S. Richards Engineers

Captain Campbell, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment.

Lieutenant Bamford Grenadier Battalion.

DEPARTURES—Major T. C. Harris, Assistant Commissary General.

Captain R.S. Strover, Artillery.

Lieutenant Breton, Artillery.

We understand that the following curious Bill of a Native Doctor was exhibited in the Recorder's Court a few days ago in substantiation of a charge for the said Doctor's professional aid.

To my trouble and attendance *in curing the deceased*, complaint of a Malignant putrid fever, attended by Lock Jaw &c. &c. } Rs. 173

English Extracts.

On the 6th of May, the Duke of Berry accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the Opera, in Paris; at the very moment of entering the house the performers were singing in full chorus. "*Buvons a la Santé de ce brave Seigneur.*" The audience immediately applied the words to the noble Duke and their applause was unbounded. On retiring he was conducted to his carriage amidst general acclamation.

The Duke of Cambridge had on the 19th arrived at the Hague in his way to England.

The King of France with the view of giving to the Princes of his blood a mark of his attachment, and to the armies a proof of his satisfaction, had by a decree dated the 15th of May, ordered that Monsieur should resume the title of Colonel General of the Swiss. That the Prince of Condé should also resume that of Colonel General of the Infantry of the Line. That the Duke of Angoulême should be invested with that of Colonel General of the Cuirassiers and Dragoons. That the Duke of Berry should take the title of Colonel General of the Light House and Lancers. The Duke of Orleans that of Colonel General of Hussars, and the Duke of Bourbon that of Colonel General of Light Infantry. That those Generals whom the preceding Government had appointed to the functions of Colonel Generals should take the title of first inspectors General of their respective corps, under the orders of those Princes, he had thereby named Colonel Generals, and that they should be entitled to the same pay honours and privileges which they, at that moment enjoyed.

The Council of War at Paris had been occupied without intermission in reorganizing the army which was to be put upon a peace establishment and reduced to 220,000 men. It was said that the futnre strength of the Artillery had been already determined, and that corps was to consist of 8 Regiments of foot and six of horse.

The Marine peace establishment of the French it is also said will consist only of 18 sail of the line—21 Frigates and 27 Corvettes, with a proportionate number of smaller vessels.

The Duke of Angoulême had been appointed Lord High Admiral of France.

Calcutta Intelligence.

OCTOBER 10th.

A very violent storm was experienced at the cantonments of Meerut on the 3d ultimo. It had been preceded by exceedingly boisterous weather for a succession of days, which however had been productive of little comparative mischief.—A correspondent, relating the circumstances of this storm, observes, "It exceeded any thing I ever before witnessed. The wind and rain drove with "such violence, that walls, outhouses and "parts of some of the bungalows, came down "by the run. I had numbers of trees torn "up by the roots. And I do not believe, "there is a single officer within the lines, "whose premises have not more or less suffered. Capts. Stone and Coulman, and Lieutenants Emery, Hessington and Ward, have "however been the most unfortunate. In "one place, two hundred yards of pucka, "cutcha wall were completely levelled with "the ground."

A General Court Martial was sitting at Meerut, for the trial of Captain Gibbs of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry.—The evidence for the prosecution had closed; but it was not expected, that the Court would soon be dissolved; charges having been preferred against another officer, who was on his way from Kurnaul to Meerut, to take his trial.

His Excellency the Earl of Moira, his family and suite, left Allahabad on the 22d ultimo on their route to Cawnpore. The last accounts from the fleet are of the 7th current, when they were off Bhutrauly, about fourteen miles below Dalmow.—Letters from Cawnpore, express an expectation of his Lordship's arrival there by the 4th or 6th current.

WEXFORD ASSIZES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22d, 1814.

(Before Mr. Justice Osborne.)

A humorous scene took place between two Doctors—the one a Prosecutor, the other a Traverser.

It seems that the Grand Jury issued a Presentment, that one Richard Kain, then in custody, was a Vagrant, having no certain place of a bode.

The Presentment was traversed, and the Judge inquired who was to support the Presentment?

Doctor Jacob appeared and was sworn.—He deposed, that he was lately travelling through the Country; and having stopped to halt in a village, he walked into the street, and entered into conversation with an acquaintance, the Traverser joined the party, and mixed in the conversation. The Doctor was struck by his solemn manner and conversation, and not quite pleased with his intrusion, he made inquiry who he was; but could gain no information from the Publican, or the Grocer, or the Exciseman, of any body else—he therefore (being a Justice of Peace) thought himself, bound to apprehend the stranger as a vagrant, who declined to give any account of himself, except in a wild manner.

COURT.—Traverser, have you any questions to put to this witness?

Traverser.—Tuo, Domine Judex, volo rogare, an Medicus est iste testis vel Clericus?—nam Doctorum se jactitare videtur.

COURT.—Answer the Traverser.

Witness.—My Lord, it is many years since I was at school, and I am not now very flippant at the Latin.

Traverser.—Proh pudor! Mehercule, Domine Judex, iste Testis non habet verbum in bucca: non potest respondere. Interrogare hunc Doctorem, nam Medicus ego sum; sed quid de isto putandum, qui literarum penitus expertum se fatetur?

COURT.—Traverser asks, whether you are a Physician or a Clergyman?

Witness.—A Clergyman, my Lord.

Here the Traverser burst into an eloquent effusion of angry Lantin, commenting upon the evidence, vindicating his good fame and condition of life, from the accusation preferred by Doctor Jacob, and averring himself to be no vagabond.

The oration naturally collected a prodigious audience, and excited high amusement testified by peals of laughter.

Amidst the general clamour, a very respectable looking man came forward and desired to be examined; he deposed, that he was a shopkeeper in Newtown-Barry; happened to be in the Hall until the noise and laughter attracted him into the Court, where he instantly recognised the Traverser, whom he knew to be a resident in Newtown Barry, a harmless, eccentric man, fond of relieving the poor, supplying them with medicines, and benevolently rambling through the country in order to do good.

Upon this evidence, his Lordship directed the Jury to find for the Traverser, who appeared to ascribe his success to his Latinity.

Upon being discharged, he made a low obeisance to the Judge, saying, "*Ago tibi gratias, Domine Judex, docte Judex! sed in* (turning contemptuously to his Prosecutor,) *vale, vale, noli posthac spernere vere doctos, vel veros Doctores.*"

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY]—SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1814—[SELL.

Rs.	ANS.		Rs.	ANS.
Dis: 13	0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation	14	0 Dis.

OCTOBER 12.

Yesterday a wag probably aware of the scarcity of cash that generally precedes the Festival of the *Doorga Pooja*, spread a story which gained credit for some time, and tended greatly to exhilirate the spirits of all the members of the Mercantile Community now diligently employed in forwarding rich cargoes to the shores of Europe. He asserted that the Java Prize-money was to be immediately paid from the Bengal Treasury, that all the arrangements were complete, and that the General Orders to be published in Garrison would disclose in a few hours, the whole particulars too numerous to detail. He distinctly remembered however, that Sir Samuel Auchmuty's share was £30, 00, and those of Major Generals, Colonels, &c. in proportion to their respective ranks. In consequence of this hoax, many persons posted about bearing the happy tidings; to the Court & Chowringhee letters were dispatched, and in every quarter the intelligence was most welcome. One gentleman who, reckoned on a considerable sum, went straight away to his Agents to prepare them to receive the money, and prevent the agitation which the too sudden and unexpected receipt of so large a sum must otherwise cause.

Applications to certain quarters, for confirmation of this good news, all ended in proving the story a *Hoax*, though we imagine hardly soon enough, to prevent the immediate joy and subsequent disappointment which the numerous congratulations on the happy tidings, no doubt duly transmitted by hawk to the upper stations must have occasioned.

THE UKHBARS.

Some extraordinary alarm and the necessity of repose have hitherto kept *Runjeet Singh* quiet in Lahor, the intelligence from which place extends to the 28th August. We now hear of his visiting *Umritsir* The Ex-King of Kabool, his guest and protegé, who lately demanded permission to visit the Holy shrine at Mecca, The permission was not accorded, but in politely dissuading *Shah Shooja*, the Rajah hints, that he shall have the pleasure of the King's company to *Umritsir*. The rooted enmity between the Sikhs and Ughans renders this prisoner of state an useful instrument in the hands of *Runjeet Sing*, who wisely declines parting with the orange until he has extracted the juice.

We have full details of visits of state. Instead of conferring titles, this Prince pays all visitors in some tangible commodity—three pieces of cloth to common persons, two horses and trays of cloths to people of some consequence, and honorary dresses of seven pieces, with an elephant, caparisoned, to others more distinguished: which last is the richest gift we see noticed. There is something just in this recompense to Courtiers—promises would be of little value, smiles are matters of form; and the sight of every one who approaches; a gift is *argent comptant* for the expence of the journey, and many a man in receiving a present, gets *his own* again.

The whole of the ruins surrounding Lahor, the Raja has ordered to be levelled; and as many ancient mosques are among the most durable and obstinate remains of the former splendour of this city, the Mahomedans have generally believed the report that his enmity has been directed against their *religion*, and not against the incumbrances which might afford shelter to an enemy. *Pobuncheh* we suppose has surrendered to the Kashmeerian army, as some allusion is made by Runjeet Singh to the disgraceful desertion of the garrison Additional reinforcements have been sent to *Uttuk*, and the troops of Futteh Khan had been encreased at *Peshawir*, by the arrival of a large detachment, which is here called a second army. Runjeet Singh was disbursing large sums in the purchase of copper and gun-metal.

The preparations for another campaign, and perhaps too, the defence of the capital, now fully occupy his attention. The materials of war collected by Indian chiefs are generally ill assorted, clumsy and expensive articles—we say expensive, comparing the price paid with the advantage or real efficiency gained. Of this description must *Runjeet Sing's* 300 stone shells prove. From accident alone they have acquired a reputation, and will we suppose long continue one of the *impedimenta* attached to the train in a Hindostanee park. The accidents we allude to happened in the Forts of *Allygurh* and *Kanound* many years since, during the reign of the late Emperor Shah Alum. In the siege of Allygurh a stone shell, falling within the principal apartments, slightly damaged the walls; (the marks were lately visible) and wounded a female. The widow of Afra Siab Khan, who commanded in the Fort, alarmed by the accident, immediately ordered the place to be surrendered. In *Kanound*, when that fort was besieged by General Perron, a similar accident produced the like effect. The reputation of stone shells was thus fixed on a firm basis, and under the authority of these precedents may possibly endure for centuries in the West of India. To digress a little farther there are few more entertaining narratives of a siege, than that related in the *Seir Mut akhereen*, of a fort which was defended by the use of *wooden artillery*, and defended effectually, in one of *Aurungzeb's* campaigns in the Dukhin. The Commandant, whose name deserves to be enrolled in the records of glorious defences with the heroes of Saguntum, Malta, Gibraltar and Zaragoza, was nearly unprovided with cannon, having only one or two defective pieces. The town was however *a great mart for timber*. The governor securing both the timber and the carpenters, garnished his ramparts with wooden *facsimilies* of cannon, and being fully supplied with most other requisites when the Imperial army arrived, put *a good face* on the business.

He did more too, for he kept the secret within his own walls, and the enemy respecting the number of his train, commenced their approaches in due form; and thus had abundance of leisure to continue the labours of the *Foundery Carron* never produced more guns in a year than this man's ingenuity did in one siege. Every piece as soon as fired became unserviceable, and was forthwith replaced by a new one. The balls from the Imperial batteries were returned with the utmost facility, as however ponderous these were, our hero was able to supply pieces of *any* calibre, and send ricochet shot *selon les regles* with more effect than his enemy.

Thus he maintained a vigorous defence to the astonishment and great displeasure of the opponents, who at length determined to assault the place and carry it by escalade in open day. Having failed in some similar enterprizes, a neighbouring saint was procured, who was to lead the attack and by the sanctity of his character, to inspire the soldiers with greater zeal in a desperate cause. The holy man was raised on a platform and carried in the rear of the forlorn hope. Our Governor's good luck still adhered to him. A shot from a wooden gun, when the procession was close to the walls, knocked down the saint, the party fled, delay ensued, the siege was raised, and the Commandant was covered with glory!

OCTOBER 11.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPT. 23, 1814.

His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council most cordially participates in the satisfaction which His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief has derived and expressed, on observing that the Honorable the Court of Directors, in prescribing a rule for the selection of Officers to fill the Office of Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, have been pleased to except from the operation of that rule, the very meritorious Officer who now holds that arduous and important situation. It is true, had it not been expressly declared by the Honorable Court, that the Order was not to affect the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, its scope would not have necessarily deprived the Government and the Commander in Chief, of that Officer's highly valuable Services, since his promotion to the rank of Regimental Major (subsequent to the date of the order) rendered him eligible to the Office, according to the principle established by the Honorable Court, and published in General Orders, under date the 13th ultimo; still it is more gratifying that a just sense of Lieutenant Colonel Fagan's great merits, should have determined the Honorable Court to exempt him from the operation of a rule which at the time of its adoption, was supposed to include his case.

Notwithstanding so public and so flattering a tribute to Lieutenant Colonel Fagan's character, the Vice President in Council, in concurrence with the Governor General and Commander in Chief, cannot deem himself excused from discharging what he thinks an act of justice to that Officer's reputation by expressing his high opinion of Lieutenant Colonel's Fagan's particular qualifications for executing the Office ably, and by declaring his own personal gratification in the power to avail himself of Lieutenant Colonel Fagan's talents and indefatigable assiduity.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPT. 23, 1814.

Authentic advices having been received by Government in the Colonial Department, of the operations of the Military Force which recently embarked from Java under the personal Command of Major General Miles Nightingale; and of the reduction by assault on the morning of the 7th of June last, of the Town and Residence of the Rajah of Bom at Macassar, His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council embraces the earliest opportunity to signify in General Orders, the high sense which he entertains of the Services, performed by Major General Nightingale, and by the whole of the Officers and Men under his Command; and his most cordial concurrence in the approbation and applause which the Lieutenant Governor in Council has publicly bestowed on the conduct of Major General Nightingale and the Officers and Men employed in that Expedition.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council has so fully anticipated the sentiments and feelings of the Honorable the Vice President in Council, on the operations of this enterprize, which reflect such credit on all engaged in them, that little is left for His Excellency in Council to add, beyond requesting the Local Government at Java and its Dependencies, to convey in the most gratifying and appropriate term to Major General Nightingale, to Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, and to the whole of the gallant Officers and Men who composed the armament, as well as to Captain Phillips the Resident at Macassar, and Mr. Crawford, the best thanks and acknowledgements of the Bengal Government for their Services on this particular occasion.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

The Honorable Company's Ships Europe and Astell, and the Country Ships Fort William and Lady Nugent have dropped down the river towards Saugor previous to their respective departures for England. According to the Kedgeree report of yesterday, they remained on Sunday at Cowcally, where they had anchored the day before, having been unable to cross over to Saugor.

When the Brig Ganges left Rangoon, the following vessels were taking in Cargo for this port, Ship Peacock, freighted by the Rangoon Government—time of departure, uncertain; Brig Alice, Captain Pringle, expected to sail about the 20th September; and Brig Verwagting, Capt. Wyat, about to sail immediately after the Ganges. The latter vessel, it will be recollected, sailed from this port for New South Wales in the end of May, but was driven into Rangoon in a disabled state by stress of weather, she was sold on account of the underwriters. The Arabs who purchased her have converted her into a Brig, and, after an ineffectual attempt to perform a voyage to Madras, have proceeded to load her for Calcutta.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1814.

(Continued from our last Paper.)

Since our last, several additional particulars have transpired regarding the effects of the late violent gales in the Bay, none of which are however of a melancholy nature. The wreck of the H. C. Transport Active has been reported—she was driven from her anchors on the 28th ultimo, and stranded in Balasore river—crew saved, with part of the stores which she had on board. The Phœnix had also encountered the utmost severity of the weather after leaving Saugor Heads, to which she was obliged to return.

Together with Dr. Middleton, our expected Bishop, we understand that the Rev. Mr. Loring, appointed Archdeacon of Calcutta, is also on his passage to this country, in the Warren Hastings, and their arrival may be shortly expected.

The following detail of facts copied from an English paper, adds to the numerous instances we meet with of sagacity in dogs, and is well I worth recording.

On Wednesday last, my groom went to Windsor on horse back, accompanied by three dogs, two pointers, and a terrier; on his return, within about half a mile of home, the horse on which he rode took fright, threw him, and ran home, attended by two of the dogs, the terrier and one pointer: the appearance of the horse at home without the man, naturally excited in the hearts of the other servants an apprehension that some accident had befallen him, and two of them, a man and woman, went in quest of him; after searching in vain about two hours in the lane, which is in the direct road from hence to Windsor, they were induced to look into the cross road, whither they went through a field; whilst in the field, the man called the groom's name aloud, which was answered by the barking of a dog. The woman observing that she thought it the voice of the dog which had not come home, they directed their course to the spot whence the voice proceeded. As soon as they got into the lane, they descried a dog at a distance making towards them, which proved to be the very dog. Upon coming up to them, he discovered alternate symptoms of joy and uneasiness, and ran before them, as if desirous of shewing them the cause. They followed, when lo! he conducted them to the spot where lay the man in a ditch by the road side, apparently lifeless! They dragged him along home and laid him in a bed, the dog staying with him the whole time, and by a whining noise discovering his anxiety. The persons who were in the room made several attempts to turn the dog out, but without success; they were at length so won upon by the creature's manners, that they allowed him to remain, when he at length placed himself on the man's bed, and watched him with the most painful anxiety, and as he groaned, so did the dog mourn proportioning the height and duration of his voice to that of the man; nor did he quit the bed until 12 o'clock of the following day, when the man seemed restored to his senses! What is more remarkable is, that from the time, he was laid upon the bed, the man was alternately affected with a stupor or total insensibility, and a most ungovernable frenzy, and in the latter state directed his violence to the poor animal, treating him most unmercifully, but the dog would not leave him. The man, I am glad to say, is recovering fast, and the dog is in my possession, his value not a little increased by the circumstances I have related.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAMES DOVE.

A fiddler last week was nearly lost in Cumberland, by being completely covered by a heavy fall of snow, from which fate he was extricated by playing a loud tune on his catgut instrument, which attracted some passers-by to his assistance. His danger proceeded from the scrape into which he had fallen, and to another *scrape*, he owed his deliverance.

At a public dinner, a few days since, one company told a waiter, who was perspiring excessively from his exertion, to bring him a plate; upon which a sporting Gentleman exclaimed, "He has not got it yet—don't you see he is running the heat."

ROYAL CHASTITY. Mr. Segrais, in his Memoirs, relates that a certain Preacher making a panegyric on Louis XIII. and praising his chastity, gave the following example: "This Prince, playing one day at shuttlecock with one of the Ladies of the Court, and the shuttlecock having fallen into her bosom, she desired that his Majesty would take it out himself. But what did this chaste prince, to avoid the snare, he took the tongs from the chimney corner, and by means of that instrument prevented the danger to which he might have otherwise been exposed from such a temptation."

To the EDITOR *of the* ASIATIC MIRROR.

MR. EDITOR,

I observe in your paper of Wednesday last, some queries by a correspondent signed "An Inquirer," respecting the route to England by the way of the Red Sea. As it is some time since I was there, it may not be in my power to furnish him with such complete information on the subject as I could wish, but so far as my knowledge enables me, I most readily afford it.

As there is a considerable trade carried on at Cosire, in grain, brought from Egypt up the Nile to Ghenna, and from thence to Cosire, from which port it is transported to other parts of the Red Sea, it may be presumed neither difficulty nor delay would be experienced in obtaining a conveyance or an escort to Ghenna, which is situate on the Banks of the Nile about 100 miles from Cosire, and whence water carriage might be obtained without difficulty to proceed to Cairo.

From Tor there would be little difficulty in procuring the means of proceeding to the convent of the Monks of Mount Sinai—but it might not be so easy to procure either cattle or escort from Mount Sinai to Suez.

A traveller should, of course, be provided with a sabre, and a pair of pistols, both the Arabs and Turks much admire English fire-arms, and either fowling-pieces or pistols are always very acceptable presents to them, as well as British gun powder; but they are not admirers of our sword blades. A present of a pair of pistols might be well bestowed on the chief authority at Ghenna—and also to the Sheik of the Desert: and a few trifles might be provided, such as turbans or cummurbands, to enable you to reward persons who render you any little services at the places in your route.

At Suez, a traveller will be able to obtain information, as to the mode in which he may communicate with the Sheik, whose horde infests the Desert between Suez and Cairo, and either agree for a safe conduct, by paying a certain sum, or embrace the opportunity of joining a caravan, which will be either sufficiently numerous, to ensure his safety, or it will obtain a safe conduct from the Sheik of the Desert, by a contribution raised for that purpose.

In the Red Sea, German dollars will be found the most convenient coin, and a small sum in Venetians which may be concealed in one's dress, without inconvenience, would be useful on landing in Italy, and must be kept from the knowledge of either your guide or servants. Ready cash to any considerable amount should on no account be in your possession—bills of exchange negociated from Mocha to Suez, and from Suez to Cairo, are most eligible, and it might be as well to let your guides and servants all know that you carried but little ready cash for mere trifling expences.

At Cairo, the traveller will be able to obtain every information and assistance from Mr. Carlos Rosetta, who will negociate his bills and afford him every possible accommodation and aid.

Colonel Taylor's estimate of the route from Messina to London is calculated by the stages and distances at the usual rate of travelling post on the Continent, and it may be presumed that travelling may be performed more expeditiously now than at the time he wrote. He recommended proceeding by Italy and Germany; I would prefer passing from Italy through France, a route which would be not only more expeditious, but would afford better accommodation to the traveller than is to be met with in Germany.

I perfectly agree with your correspondent, that an associate or two, on such a journey, must be desirable, and that if one of the party were a medical gentleman, it would be all the better; but I believe many hundreds of us are often many leagues removed from medical advice, in the different pursuits of life and yet contrive to weather the combined attacks of fever, ague, rheumatism, and all the long list of disorders which assail the human frame and might therefor do so again on such an expedition; and admitting that the indiscriminate use of medicine in unskilful hands may be productive of much mischief, still the application of common remedies in ordinary cases, may be ventured upon, I apprehend, by the uninitiated without imminent risque, and, in many instances, with benefit. Caution however is no doubt necessary, and I would not be understood to assert, that the possession of a medicine chest absolutly qualifies a man to become his own physician.

If, on the other hand, the incentives to an overland journey, the novelty of the scenes to be viewed—and the numerous objects to gratify curiosity and excite a lively interest in a lover of science, which offers, are insufficient to counterbalance, in the estimation of the Doctor, the allurements presented by the "winning ways of the Captains of the present day, aided by the strong inducement of a comfortable cabin, free of expence," I can only add, that even without so desirable a compagnon de voyage, I should still prefer the route by Suez—fortifying my resolution with the reflection, that the medical skill of the whole college of physicians would prove insufficient to avert the evils which might befal a deep-laden ship in one of those tremendous gales, that are sometimes met with off the Cape, the risque of encountering which, I should certainly avoid, in taking the way of Suez.—I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Though we have already published very full accounts of the state of national feeling in England towards the French King, on the occasion of his return to his country, we are persuaded our readers will not find the same subject as handled by the lively writer of the following letter, barren or uninteresting.

The fact stated in it respecting the conduct of the Crown Prince of Sweden at the battle of Leipsic, is quite new to us, and if well authenticated, cannot fail to strengthen the current of national sympathy towards Norway.

"I mean, if possible, to send you Chateaubriand's pamphlet on the Bourbon cause, which will give you some idea of the sensation excited in France by this wonderful revolution—of that in England it will be difficult for you to form a conception: the most striking circumstance is, the total oblivion of national prejudice, especially among the populace; and the warmth of heart displayed towards the French, both individually and nationally. The papers will give you public details; but perhaps you will be interested to hear, that I happened to be during the Easter week in the neighbourhood of the French King's retrea; and the day after the news came, had the pleasure of witnessing the most delightful burst of feeling in the whole community. Women and children chattered of nothing else, and the men got tipsy for joy for joy—Little was said of Bonaparte, the sensation was wholly for France and the Bourbons the Allies and Peace. "Thank God!" was the universal instantaneous exclamation. Those who could not afford ribband, cut themselves white cockades in paper, to shew sympathy towards the King, and this was the only occupation of the neighbourhood. There was a fair on Easter Monday in his vicinity, to which I went early in a white cockade, and had the pleasure of being the first there—and before night it was universally worn. The venerable Prince De Condé was going to town (in a hack chaise) and met us with the expression of genuine French sensibility, and in return for the compliment, acknowledged my uniform with a bow—to my great gratification. Stages, recruiting serjeants, recruits, gingerbread sellers, all were quickly white ribbanded, and every cottage child came home with two penny cockades. In a few days the road was covered with French Deputies going to the King, and with his old adherents going to and from town. I met the deputation from Cherburgh—an old Frenchman in a broad white scarf, and a young one in the full uniform of the French cavalry—a strange sight in England. The mob shewed them great benevolence. No one dissented in England, but a few French prisoners here and there, Jacobin-bred. Nottingham was lukewarm—but in general you would have thought all England was composed of emigrés. I also saw Louis enter London, and standing for four hours in a mixed mob, had a good opportunity of ascertaining the unanimity I speak of—It was a most magnificent spectacle. We were opposite to the Duchess of Oldenburgh's hotel; she, the Princess Charlotte, and some of our Princesses, were in the balcony all the time, and saluted the royal carriage with their white handkerchiefs with great warmth. I thought the Duchess would have sprung over in her enthusiasm. On his arrival, an old emigrè was presented, who had preserved, in a locket, some of the blood of the murdered King, Queen, and Princess Elizabeth; in attempting to open it, he was seized with a convulsive fit, and but for being instantly bled, would probably have expired on the spot. Is not this loyalty? The King, in investing the Prince Regent with his own Ribband of the St. Esprit, said "It is all I can call my own," It was well done; but the Prince's conduct has been touching, and elegant beyond expression; it has been really as the papers say—"devotion." I have a very intimate friend, an *Emigrè*, who from teaching French, is returning to rank, title, and (singularly favoured) to some remainder of a once noble fortune; he takes with him an English wife and four lovely children, English in their hearts; and he says, and I believe, truly, that generations must elapse before the gratitude of France can permit of a dispute with this country. Nothing is looked to, but peace with France, and an assimilation which nothing but France becoming a free country, could have promised. The constitution, saving the one article about the Senate, is universally approved. In fact, every one seems to consider the affairs of France as settled—and attention is now turning towards those of Norway. You will have observed the silence as to the Crown Prince and Sweden in our illuminations, &c. The public opinion seems very unfavourable towards that counterfeit Napoleon Bernadotte. An anecdote is in circulation on the best authority—that he hung back in such a manner at the battle of Leipsic, as to provoke Sir Charles Stewart to send him word, that if he did not make more exertions, he should feel himself obliged to represent his conduct to the British Government. Bernadotte was much enraged at first, but subdued himself, and answered—that he had the cause of Europe as much at heart as the English Ambassador could have; but nothing was done in consequence. We are all here much interested for the independence of the Norwegians; and it is rumoured, that popular opinion will be heard, and the Norwegians starvation act abandoned. My French friend's wife sat at home during the illuminations, to watch their lights. They had "Vive le Roi," and a star; and she had the pleasure of hearing the mob say all night in their cockney tongue, "Vive le Roy, that's King Louis, God bless him—many happy years to him," &c.—We have not yet heard of his reception in France; we have a friend already at Calais, waiting to proceed to Paris with him; so that we shall have authentic reports of all particulars. M. G. Jackson, charge d'affairs, is just arrived from Paris, and says, even in this short space, every trace of Napoleonism has disappeared; decorations, inscriptions, every thing changed. He says, the man who first got a rope round the neck of Napoleon's statue, had a penny a pull from the assisting mob; and many had pack threads fastened to the rope to assist in the final pull. Mde De Stael has been publicly *cut* by the Duchess of Oldenburgh; which, I supposed, will make her somewhat less the fashion here. She is not much delighted with the present arrangements, which, it is supposed, will exclude her from Paris; at least it is certain, from the Court of the King, in whose family she was so bitter an enemy so early life. The other night, every body rose in our opera house when "Vive Henri Quatre" was played, by an instantaneous impulse. The French here were much gratified by this, and say they hope the same compliment will be paid at Paris to "God save the King."—Horses are not to be had in France, owing, I suppose, to the Russian campaign; so the Prince provided the King with eight cream-colored ones, and the Duchess D'Angoulême with a pair of fine carriage horses. It is said, the Duchess has the dying wishes of Louis XVI. to execute: we do not hear what

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thefe were; I guefs, a folemn bleffing, or forgivenefs to the nation. Monsieur has written to Count Puyfegur, in this country, that owing to the tyranny and reftraint of the preſs at Paris, there were young perſons who had yet to learn who the Bourbons were,—this is extraordinary?—the Count told it to a gentleman, whofe wife told me."

Aſiatic Mirror

Madras Intelligence.

OCTOBER, 22.

Early on Sunday laſt, a Signal was hoiſted for his Majeſty's Sloops of War Hesper and Elk being in ſight to the Eaſtward, but from the ſtrength of the Current and the ſlightneſs of the Wind, they could not make the Roads, and were driven greatly to Leeward of the Port.

The Elk, however, ſucceeded in beating up and came to an anchor on Monday afternoon, her conſort, the Heſper, did not reach the Roads until Tueſday.

The Honorable Lady Hood came on ſhore, in his Excellency's Barge early on Tueſday morning—and we are concerned to ſtate, much indiſpoſed from the fatigue, which her Ladyſhip had neceſſarily undergone.

On Wedneſday Evening, ſeveral Packets and Letters reached the Poſt Office from Penang, brought by the Honorable Company's Cruizer Thetis, which left Prince of Wales' Iſland on the 21ſt ultimo.

The Thetis anchored off Covelong, not being able to reach Madras—packets were ſent off to her on Thurſday evening, and as it was only intended ſhe ſhould remain for twenty-four hours ſhe has moſt probably ſailed on her return to Penang.

The only articles of intelligence we have received by this arrival, are, the ſailing of the Honorable Company's Ships Wincheſea and Marquis Huntley, on the 6th of September on their voyage to China, and arrival of another Ruſsian Ship, off the Coaſt of Pedier—this veſſels it appears touched at Rio de Janeiro, and brings a confirmation of the capture of the American frigate Eſſex by his Majeſty's Ship Phœbe, her account ſomewhat differs from thoſe we have already publiſhed, inaſmuch, as the action is ſtated to have taken place, by agreement between the hoſtile parties.

Hi Majeſty's Ship Minden, left the Roads on Wedneſday afternoon for Trincomallie—Paſſenger, Commiſſioner Puget.

On Monday laſt, a Salute of 17 Guns from the Garriſon announced the return of his excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hiſlop Bart, to the Preſidency.

OXFORD, MARCH, 10.—Our Aſsizes commenced on Wedneſday, before Mr. Juſtice Dallas and Mr. Baron Graham. Yeſterday a trial took place, which excited conſiderable intereſt. It was an action brought by Mr. Hugh O'Neille, an artiſt and drawing-maſter, formerly reſiding in this City, againſt the Rev. ——Evans, of Pembroke College, and Mary Anne his wife, to recover damages as a compenſation for a breach of promiſe of marriage, made by Mrs. Evans then Miſs Ireland, to the Plaintiff.—The plaintiff, it appeared, was employed by Mr. Ireland, the father of the Lady, to inſtruct his daughter in the art of drawing. The only witneſs examined was Miſs O'Neille, ſiſter of the plaintiff, from whoſe evidence it appeared, that a ſtrong partiality ſubſisted between the parties, and that they mutally agreed to be married on the 1ſt of March 1811, to corroborate which letters were produced, in one of which Miſs Ireland objected to the 1ſt March, in conſequence of its happening on a Friday, and wiſhed it to take place either on the preceding or following day, ſince that letter little or no communication appeared to have taken place between the parties, and it was contested by the Counſel, which of the two was the cauſe of the match being broken off. The letters were written with extreme caution, and were by no means fulſome. Mr. Dauncey, in reply, addreſſed the Jury, in the moſt energetic language, on the miſchief which might occur in reſpectable families, were the teachers of their daughters encouraged in obtaining their affections, when they were too young to be aware of the conſequences. The Jury withdrew about ten minutes, and on their return, gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, with One Farthing damages. The Judge highly complimented them on their verdict, which he pronounced to be perfectly juſt.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 2D.

IMPRISONMENT ON MESNE PROCESS, &c.

The order for ſummoning their Lordſhips being read.

Earl Stanhope roſe to bring forward the propoſitions, and to preſent the Petitions, of which he had given notice, relative to this ſubject. His Lordſhip prefaced them with a ſpeech of very conſiderable length, but of which our reſtricted limits confine us to a very brief and general ſketch. Before he preſented the petitions, he ſaid, that in order to enable their Lordſhips the better to underſtand the allegations, he ſhould glance at the proviſions of the Act paſſed laſt year. That Act went to provide for the relief of poor perſons confined for debt in the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marſhal ſea priſons. It enabled any juſtice of the Peace, or Alderman of the City of London, the latter to the Priſoners in the Fleet, to order ſuch relief as he may think proper to be given, provided that the ſame do not exceed ſixpence per diem. This ſcanty and inadequate allowance was to be awarded after certain oaths were taken by the Priſoners applying for relief; they were to declare their inability to ſubſiſt without it, but notwithſtanding this declaration upon oath, this allowance, ſcarcely enough to hold body and ſoul together, was refuſed to be given, in one of theſe priſons. This was not only inhuman, and not countenanced by law, but directly contrary to an expreſs Act of Parliament. After alluding to the extreme miſery and wretchedneſs to which many of the poorer priſoners for debt are expoſed, his Lordſhip ſaid he felt it his duty to bring the ſubject before the Houſe, more immediately in conſequence of a petition that was put into his hands, and he confeſſed its allegation went to the ſtatement of grievance and oppreſsion, than which greater he never knew. The ſyſtem of which the caſe formed a party, may well be called the Engliſh Slave Trade. The petition went to the ſtatement of four diſtincts acts of illegality, as well as of inhumanity. The firſt deſcribed an illegal extortion of fees, which ſtruck him to be ſo unjuſtifiable and oppreſsive, that he communicated the matter to a Noble Secretary of State, who directed enquiries to be made at the priſon, in conſequence of which the fees were repaid, which he regarded as a full acknowledgment of the fees being illegally extorted. The ſecond allegation was, that the requiſite oath had been taken on the 1ſt of Auguſt, but, that the commencement of the allowance was withheld till 15th September. There was no legal pretence after the party had ſworn he could not ſubſiſt without it; and what could be more cruel than to keep a fellow being ſix weeks literally ſtarving? The third and fourth allegations, as deſcribed by his Lordſhip, related to certain unjuſtifiable proceedings, with reſpect to a refuſal, on the part of thoſe whoſe duty it was to take, for a time, the affidavit of the petitioner, and a ſubſequent refuſal to return the ſame to the party, in order that he might forward it, thus acting like the dog in the manger; and further, to an illegal ſtoppage of the allowance for ſeveral weeks, previous to his being diſcharged under the general Inſolvent Act—practices which, his Lordſhip argued, by a reference to the Act, were contrary to the ſpirit of its proviſions. He then preſented the Petition referred to which was from William Wright, and being read by the Clerk, ſtated thoſe points to which the Noble Earl generally adverted, and deſcribed the ſevere diſtreſs to which the priſoner was reduced in conſequence of his impriſonment, which was originally for a ſmall ſum. The concluding prayer of the Petition was for the Abolition of the practice of Impriſonment for Meſne Proceſs.—The Petition being ordered to lie on the table.

The Noble Earl proceeded to obſerve upon the hardſhips and grievances which reſulted in many caſes from the practices of impriſonment on Meſne Proceſs. Their Lordſhips would recollect the four petitions he had preſented ſome time ſince on the ſame ſubject. Of theſe, three of the petitioners alleged they never owed any thing to the perſons who impriſoned them; one Maney, in particular, ſet forth the circumſtances and another, Mr. Baldwin, was detained after a deciſion of the Court, which declared, that he never ought to be impriſoned at all in the caſe; this was, however, after he had been deſtitute of his liberty upwards of eleven months; and after a ſubſequent deciſion, he was withheld a fortnight on another pretence. Surely that was not the way in which the juſtice of the country ought to be adminiſtered; or if ſuch practices were countenanced by any rules of Court, it was high time ſuch a ſyſtem ſhould be done away; and as ſuch, he truſted their Lordſhips would take the premiſes into their ſerious conſideration. His Lordſhip then preſented a ſecond petition, which was from (as we could collect) William Blair Penney, complaining of alleged illegal, and oppreſsive proceedings in the petitioners caſe, under the ſame ſyſtem, and praying to the ſame effect. The petition being read, was alſo ordered to lie on the table.

The Noble Earl proceeded to animadvert upon practices of illegality and oppreſsion which he obſerved to exiſt under the preſent ſyſtem of impriſonment for debt, particularly with reſpect to abuſe and extortion in the article of fees. He referred to an act which went particularly to the regulation of ſuch matters, which, among other proviſions, required that a table ſhould be exhibited in ſome public and conſpicuous part of the priſons, of the fees legally payable to the officers of the ſame, in order that all priſoners may have free and eaſy acceſs thereto. He thought there could be no objection to a motion for laying a ſtatement of the fees allowed to be ſo taken, on their Lordſhip's table. He then moved to that effect, that in the caſes of the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marſhalſea priſons, be laid before the Houſe, which was ordered accordingly.—Before he ſhould move their Lordſhips to give a reading to two Bills which he was about to preſent for their conſideration, he begged their Lordſhips ſerious attention to the great importance of the ſubject to which they referred, but more eſpecially to that part which reſpected impriſonment on Meſne Proceſs. In this part of the diſcuſsion, he read a letter which he had received from one of the higheſt law authorities in the country, a man greatly pre-eminent in the profeſsion, and blended his obſervations with copious extracts from the report of their Lordſhips Committee ſome time ſince, upon the ſubject, of which a noble Earl, lately gone to India, had been Chairman. He particularly dwelt upon the powers, which, under the exiſting ſyſtem, may be uſed by unprincipled or vindictive men, in cauſing the incarceration of honeſt and unoffending individuals, by their merely ſwearing to a fictitious debt, and which he illuſtrated by ſome inſtances, and the inadequacy of the means of redreſs to ſuch injured individuals, were alſo advert ed to by him. In many points of view there was as much inconſiſtency as inhumanity in the ſyſtem, which was in many caſes as injurious to the creditor as to the debtor. From a calculation to which he referred, it appeared that out of 520 caſes, four hundred and ſixty eight creditors recovered neither debt nor coſts. In illuſtrating what he conceived to be the chicanery and abſurdity of legal practice in many caſes, he inſtanced a declaration for the recovery of a Tailor's bill of one hundred pounds in which there were twelve counts, of which eleven were mere nullities, and one only which bore the reſemblance of fact. The caſe of a pair of leather breeches ſtolen in a village in his part of the country furniſhed another inſtance of the abſurdity of the practice of many of the Counts, as laid down by an egotiſtical Attorney, who ſtated that force of arms was uſed in various ſhapes in carrying off the breeches. The fictions of law, in which cauſes were removed by fiction into Courts to which rationally they never could have appertained, was alſo humouriſly deſcanted upon. The practice and conduct of ſeveral lawyers were ſuch as to render them objects of juſt and general reprehenſion, as ſtrikingly appeared in the inſtance of the late Alderman Sir B. Watſon, who loſt his leg while ſwimming in one of the American ports many years ago. The Alderman was violently exclaiming one day againſt lawyers, a perſon who heard him aſked the late Alderman Wilkes the reaſon, when the latter ſaid, "do not you know that he has loſt one of his legs already by a ſhark" (*Much laughter.*) He truſted their Lordſhips would bear feelingly in mind, what he regarded with pleaſure and admiration, the excellent obſervation of Alexander, the preſent Emperor of Ruſsia, when he was told that ſtrong inſtitutions were neceſſary, ſaid, "ſtrong but liberal inſtitutions conformable to the knowledge and improvement of the times." Such was juſt what he (Lord S.) wanted, and which he thought ſhould be the ruling principle in actual legiſlation; and as to the grand conſideration of reform, he truſted they would all remember what was admirably ſaid by a Noble Member of that Houſe [we believe the Earl Moira,] then abſent—the ſaying was replete with infinite wiſdom and ſagacity—"Better my Lords, that reform ſhould begin at the head than it ſhould beg—in at the tail!" The unhappy ſtate of things in France, which began in lawleſs anarchy, and terminated in military deſpotiſm, was a ſtriking practical comment upon the text. His Lordſhip then preſented this firſt Bill, which was for the abolition (as the title expreſſed it) of the unjuſt and unconſtitutional practice of impriſonment on meſne proceſs for debt. Having moved the firſt reading, the preenacting clauſe was accordingly read, and the Bill was ordered to be printed for the uſe and the conſideration of their Lordſhips. The Noble Earl then Proceeded to introduce his ſecond bill, which ſeemed to go generally to the regulation of Proceſſes in caſes of Debt, eſpecially in thoſe of Meſne Proceſſes, to counteract, ſo far, what was proverbially termed the glorious uncertainty of the law. The object of the bill was to eſtabliſh a general and regular courſe of proceeding for the better protection of the poor and uninformed perſons againſt petty fogging Attornies and other perſons—(*A laugh.*)—to prevent the arreſt of perſons for debt, where the orignal amount was not the clear ſum of at leaſt 15*l.* exclusive of coſts; and to prevent, as far as could be done, Attornies from having an individual interest in ſetting perſons together by the ears. Theſe, his Lordſhip deſcribed to be among the objects and ſcope of the bill, which he then preſented, and moved ſhould be read a firſt time, which was accordingly done. Previous to his motion for printing the bill, the Noble Earl made ſome general obſervations upon the ſalutary effects with which this meaſure would produce. Under the exiſting ſyſtem many of the Reverend calling, and officers both in the army and navy, were well known to ſuffer. He would therefore all upon the Rev. Bench to ſupport that which would be to relieve their ſpiritual brethren, upon officers, Members of that houſe, to protect the intereſts of their brother Officers in both lines of ſervice, and upon their Lordſhips generally to protect the public at large, by ſupporting the meaſure. He concluded by moving the Bill to be printed, his wiſh being that both meaſures ſhould lie over for the deliberate and mature conſideration of their Lordſhips.—The Bill was accordingly ordered to be printed.

A Reverend Divine was lately inveighing, in the preſence of a whiſt-playing old maid, againſt the time loſt at cards—"What! in ſhuffling and cutting," ſaid the ſpinſter, "aye, it's a ſad pity, but how can we prevent it?"

The face is the ſilent echo of the heart, ſays Pliny.

REASON FOR THICK ANCLES.

I cannot comprehend, ſays Dick,
What 'tis that makes my leg ſo thick:
You do not comprehend, ſays Harry,
How great a calf they have to carry.

IMPROMPTU.

By the late Mrs. Tickells after peruſing Hayley's Triumphs of Temper.

With female patience here's to deal—
Serena, and her trials theſe;
But I have read the Poem thro'—
What d'ye think of me?

Mr. HOLROYD.—The Shrewsbury Chronicle ſays, "we are informed that Mr. Holroyd, of Manchester, whoſe fate must be a ſubject of intereſt to every one acquainted with the melancholy end of the late Lavinia Robinſon, has put a period to his exiſtence by poiſon. He arrived at Wolverhampton by one of the coaches, on Thurſday, apparently very ill, where he remained at the inn during the night, and went on by another coach to Stafford, on Friday laſt; on his road to which place, he jumped into the canal, and committed many other extravagances. On Sunday morning he took poiſon; medical aid was ſoon adminiſtered, but he died the next morning." The above ſuicide, however, turns out to be a Mr. Wright, formerly of Manchester.

EPIGRAM.

On the Chancellor's Gout, and his Recovery.

How came the Chancellor by the gout?
By dining & by ſupping *out.*
But how came it to leave his toes?
The Chancellor dined *at home*, I ſ'ppoſe.

LONDON.—MAY 1.

The Editor has been favoured by a friend with the peruſal of a letter from Paris, dated the 20th April, from which the following are extracts:—

"I find that the French never talk of any event which happened more than a week ago. Napoleon is forgotten, except that one or two have called him to me Mons. Nicholas, which turns out indeed to be his real name, and was known to be ſuch a year ago. I have endeavoured to make out for you the fact as to his Wife, which I learn to be,—that ſhe not only will not go with him to Elba, but has poſitively refuſed to ſee him. He is deſerted by all, and called a craven for not putting an end to his degraded exiſtence. Berthier has repeatedly left piſtols and poiſons on his table, a notable preſent for his creator and king. but perhaps the only one and the beſt he can now make him. Napoleon's obſervation on this hint is, "On veut me faire bruler la cervelle—je ne ſuis pas ſi prête—je puis être Marechal de France—je ſuis auſsi bon que les autres."*

"The town looks like a large barrack; the theatres clank with ſpurs and ruſtle with epaulets. It is certain that the Allies found themſelves at Paris, God knows how; and that when they heard that Bonaparte was behind them at St. Dizier, they would have retreated, but for ſome good advice, given, they ſay, by Caſtlereagh, who I aſſure you looks here more like a gentleman and perſon in authority than any of them all.—I have ſeen none of the famous, except M. Talleyrand who was at the Opera laſt night with the Princeſs of Neufchatel (one of the Bavarian family.) . . . The Opera is by no means ſo grand as we have all heard in England.—the ſingers tear you to pieces: the dancers are ugly, but well limbed, and not very much above D'Egville's pupils."

* They want to make me blow out me brains; but I'm not ſuch a fool; I could ſtill be a Marſhal of France, I am as good as the reſt of them.

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